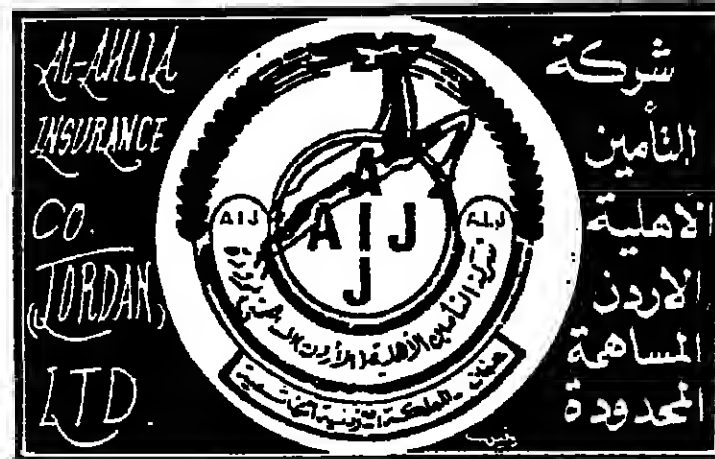


# JORDAN TIMES

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## Angola mercenaries face trial

**State** — The trial of 13 British and American mercenaries captured in Angola will begin on June 8, the Angolan Press Agency (AP) reported today.

The agency quoted the Angolan Justice Minister, Diogenes Boavida, as saying the prisoners would be tried by a people's revolutionary tribunal.

In reply to a question, Dr. Boavida said the sentence was not excluded under Angolan law, the agency said.

Page 1, Number 159



Crown Prince Hassan is shown Monday walking with the Kuwaiti Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah.



Crown Prince Hassan is shown Monday walking with the Kuwaiti Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah.

## Prince Hassan has economic talks with Kuwaiti leaders

**Continued** — The Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan started Tuesday morning talks with Kuwaiti leaders in Amman. The prince is on a three-day visit to Jordan.

The prince is expected to meet with Kuwaiti leaders to discuss economic cooperation between the two countries. The expansion of mining and petrochemical industries in Jordan has been agreed upon, he added.

Later in the evening, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad gave a dinner banquet at Basman Palace in honour of Crown Prince Hassan and his accompanying delegation, covered economic relations in particular.

Renewed bilateral economic cooperation was agreed upon through Kuwaiti loans to Jordan and concluding investment agreements with private Kuwaiti companies. The expansion of mining and petrochemical industries in Jordan has been also agreed upon, he added.

Later in the evening, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad gave a dinner banquet at Basman Palace in honour of Crown Prince Hassan and his accompanying delegation, covered economic relations in particular.

## ana primary vote is Republican contest

**Royal** — Mr. Ford's chance of being nominated in the first round of balloting by state party delegates at the Republican national convention next summer would also be sharply reduced.

In the Democratic primaries today, attention was focused on the District of Columbia, to see if southerner Jimmy Carter can get votes from the politically-conscious blacks who form the bulk of the population there.

They will have a choice between Mr. Carter, liberal Democratic candidate Morris Udall, Washington's Black Mayor Walter Washington, and district of Columbia Representative in Congress Walter Fauntroy.

In the other primaries, former Georgia Governor Carter faces no strong opposition except in Alabama against that state's own former governor, George Wallace.

In the latest development, aides of President Ford and his Republican rival Ronald Reagan to

[Continued on page 6]

## Security Council starts debate on Israeli policies in occupied areas

**UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 4 (Agencies).** — The United Nations Security Council convened at 19:30 GMT today to hear Egypt's complaint about Israeli atrocities on the occupied West Bank.

Representatives of Jordan, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will also speak.

The Israeli government today decided to take part in the Security Council meeting.

Israel is set to argue that Egypt applied for the debate — the second called by an Arab state to discuss West Bank affairs in six weeks — as a result of the interplay of forces within the Arab World, Israeli Foreign Ministry sources said.

The sources said the Egyptian move ran counter to an understanding between Israel and Egypt last year when Israel retired to a line east of the strategic Mitla and Giddi passes in the Sinai. They said Israel had understood that what they termed political warfare would not be used while the agreement was in force.

The Israelis believe Egypt called for the debate primarily as a bid to court the PLO.

Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog has been instructed to point out to the council that Egypt appears to be unaware of what is happening in the occupied territories.

Its complaint to the Security Council refers to unrest in the Gaza Strip as well as the West Bank, whereas the Gaza area has been quiet for some time, the sources said.

When the Israeli ambassador attends the Security Council debate he will be sitting together with PLO representatives just as he did at the previous council debate, though Israel refuses to negotiate with the PLO, which it views as a terrorist organisation.

## Ford to veto M.E. military aid bill

**WASHINGTON, May 4 (R).** — President Ford will veto a bill to provide more than \$3,000 million in foreign military aid to Israel and Arab countries because it also puts restrictions on U.S. arms sales, the White House said today.

The bill, passed by Congress last week, contains some \$2,230 million of military aid for Israel, some \$700 million worth for Egypt, \$191 million for Jordan and \$80 million for Syria.

But it also gives Congress unprecedented power to monitor arms transfers and imposes a \$9,000 million annual ceiling on foreign arms sales.

White House spokesman Ron Nessen confirmed Mr. Ford's intention to veto the bill, shortly after Republican congressman William Brockmeyer had indicated

[Continued on page 6]



DESTRUCTION CONTINUES. — Picture shows what's left of the Beirut wood market Tuesday. "Stalingrad," said a Lebanon-based U.N. official as the warring factions traded artillery fire in the Beirut port area. (AP wirephoto).

## Curfews, road-checks mark national day in Israel

**TEL AVIV, May 4 (R).** — Strong police reinforcements checked all vehicles entering occupied Jerusalem today at the start of Israeli "Independence Day" celebrations overshadowed by a commando bombing Monday night that injured 28 people in the city.

Two towns in the Israeli-occupied West Bank were under strict curfew. And in towns throughout Israel itself, security forces were on alert after last night's Jerusalem explosion.

The blast in a busy Jerusalem street came from an estimated five kilograms of high explosive placed on a parked motor scooter.

Nine victims were recovering in hospital, including two Dutch tourists, Peter and Carol Ludriks. The Foreign Ministry sent regrets to Greek Consul-General Constantine Brevedonakis and his wife, also injured.

In Nablus, largest town on the West Bank, Israeli troops patrolled the Casbah — the old city where some 20,000 inhabitants live. They fired occasional warning shots to prevent demonstrations.

Soldiers broke up a sit-in outside the town hall by about 200 women who were refused permission to march into the Casbah, virtually sealed off behind high iron gates.

Some of the women carried flags with Palestinian colours. In the modern sector of the city, shops reopened after a shutdown yesterday in sympathy with Casbah residents.

Torches were lit on Mount Herzl in Jerusalem marking the end of memorial day for the nation's war dead and the beginning of Independence Day.

At the ceremony, Knesset Speaker Israel Yeshayahu said there "will be no peace until Arab leaders display some real courage and tell their people the Jewish state is here to stay."

Pageants, open-air concerts and dancing were held throughout the country under tight security.

According to police, a medium-sized charge which caused last night's explosion had been placed in the sidecar of a motorcycle parked in the street some time previously.

It was detonated by a timing mechanism, police said.

## Palestinian troops move in between warring factions at Beirut port

**BEIRUT, May 4 (R).** — Palestinian troops today moved into the port of Beirut to create a buffer zone between right and leftwing forces locked in a crucial battle, Beirut Radio said.

The fighting threatened to torpedo painful efforts to restore peace in Lebanon.

Artillery duels between left and rightwing gunmen that raged all day were in defiance of a new agreement last night, subscribed to by representatives of the warring factions, that the shelling should stop.

The failure to keep the agreement further undermined the current so-called ceasefire, which is fast losing its last shreds of meaning.

Along the front lines splitting this city in two the focus was on the port district, where rightwing forces are under heavy pressure from the left.

The port battle, though less intense than yesterday, was in its fifth day, and the leftist aim was to deprive rightists of grain silos being used to supply rightist and mainly Christian areas.

Buildings meanwhile were gutted or collapsed, and the once-busy harbour seemed to be turning slowly into a heap of ruins.

The current level of fighting could dash prospects of parliament meeting on Saturday as scheduled to elect a head of state to replace rightwing President Suleiman Franjeh, observers said.

A rightwing radio station suggested today that because of fighting the meeting was in the balance.

The two front-runners in the presidential election are veteran politician Raymond Edde and Central Bank Governor Elias Sarkis.

Today, a Lebanese parliamentarian, Dr. Amin Hafez, went to Damascus to explain to Syrian leaders the views of a group of deputies who favour a third, as yet unnamed, compromise candidate.

According to press reports, 56 people were killed and 102 wounded in the past 24 hours' fighting in the capital, and 39 bodies were discovered.

In a statement published in today's newspapers, leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt said he saw the solution to the Lebanese civil war as the creation of a Palestinian state inside the 1947 borders and the return of all Palestinians to their homes.

"Our opinion is unfortunately not shared by many Arab countries, even progressive ones," he added.

A technical trade exhibition was opened Tuesday afternoon at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel under the auspices of Mr. Rajai Al-Muasher, Minister of Trade and Industry.

The exhibition, which will last for three more days, was organised by Patents International Affiliates (PIA), which has offices in Amman.

Twenty-two different foreign firms from the US, England, Ireland, France, Italy, Greece and Finland are represented.

Their product lines range from the smallest computer in the world to sewing machines for clothing production, interior decoration, irrigation pumps and instant hot lentil soup.

According to Mr. Fred Barker, PIA Vice President, Jordan's stability and rapid development have been the main factors in PIA's recent decision to include Jordan in the company's international programme of specialised exposure summits and permanent Expo-Centres.

A letter of intent was officially signed last month with the Ministry of Trade and Industry to establish a Techno-Exposition Centre, in Amman, which will be operated by the International Division of PIA.

In 1977, PIA plans over 32 Expo-Summits around the world.



BLAST AFTERMATH. — Israeli police sappers examine the remains of a motor scooter in Jerusalem after the Monday blast which injured 28 persons. (AP wirephoto).

## Yamani: Oil price should remain frozen throughout 1976

**RIYADH, May 4 (R).** — Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said today his country wanted international oil prices to stay frozen for the rest of 1976.

In an interview with Reuters, he said Saudi Arabia would seek this at a meeting in Bali on May 27 of oil ministers from the 13 nations of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The Bali meeting is due to decide oil price levels after the current price freeze ends on June 30.

Sheikh Yamani, sitting behind his desk in his spacious office at the oil ministry here, said Saudi Arabia wanted to establish a system fixing the relative values of different grades of crude oil.

At present the only price fixed is that of the "marker crude," Saudi Arabia's light crude shipped from Ras Tanura in the Gulf.

Some OPEC members have been cutting the premiums charged above or below the marker price, according to quality and proximity to markets of the different grades of crudes, in order to boost their sales when the market was low.

Asked what Saudi Arabia hoped of the Bali meeting, Sheikh Yamani said "our position is to fight any increase. We think it has to be frozen again."

"We believe an agreement should be reached on value differentials so we do not fix the price of Saudi crude only and leave everybody free to lower his price the way he wants."

"This would mean adopting a formula by which all crudes will be fixed in accordance with the marker... that formula might be a little bit flexible."

OPEC last increased the price of oil in September 1975, when it rose by 10 per cent. American expert have been predicting a new rise in the region of five per cent from the present basic price of \$11.51 a barrel.

Recalling how he and other oil ministers were kidnapped at their last meeting in Vienna, Sheikh Yamani remarked that in Bali they will be meeting in a completely closed place.

Asked about negotiations for Saudi Arabia's complete takeover of ARAMCO (the Arabian American Oil Company), Sheikh Yamani said it was just a question of holding another meeting to finalise the details and sign the agreement.

The company, in which the Saudi government has had a 60 per cent stake for the past two years, accounts for nearly 97 per cent of crude oil output in the world's third largest producer nation after the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

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FOR INTERVIEW



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## Settlers & children

If there is any doubt about Israel's intentions in the West Bank and the occupied Arab territories, the following bit of reading should make for interesting thought. Herein is an excerpt from an article in the April 29 Jerusalem Post, by Mr. Yosef Goell, who toured the occupied Jordan Valley region and returned to write about the Israeli settlements there:

"What motivated them (the Israeli settlers) to come to one of the least attractive areas of the country? The settlers invariably replied in terms of the advantage of getting in at the beginning, of an adventure which was eventually — not so far off in the future — to lead to the Israeli version of the good life: a pleasant single-family house whose price in the Coastal Plain has become prohibitive; a good social climate in which to bring up one's children; enticing prospects of making it big financially; raising and exporting special crops; and exhilarating scenery.

"But, scratch this somewhat materialistic surface, and one finds an unabashed sense of Zionist identity and patriotism, a concept of life as an adventure and a mission. The settlers seek personal accomplishment, writ large in national terms...

"The infrastructure of the Bika is now on the brink of being able to absorb many hundreds and eventually thousands of additional Israeli families in the existing settlements and in new ones still on the drawing boards. The major breakthroughs are the linking of most of the Bika settlements to the national electric power grid and the completion of the 'Limit of Settlement' road in the mountainous hinterland of the Valley...

"The many hundreds of young Israeli families already in the Bika are proof that the Valley has what it takes to attract adventurous and patriotic Israelis with a clear sense of values and what life is all about.

"What is needed is a clear government decision on priorities in settlement, with emphasis on the Bika; and then a determination to overcome the bureaucratic foot-dragging that has slowed down its pace of development. The people will come."

These are extraordinary words and thoughts, but typical of the prevalent Israeli attitude about the occupied Arab territories. We leave it to the psychiatrists to tell us why the Israelis feel it is their mission to bring the good life and "development" to a land that is not theirs. But this is precisely what the Jewish settlers feel they are doing.

What is required at this moment in history is that the Israeli people, and the Jewish people throughout the world, come forth with some statement of their ultimate intentions. Do they wish to bring the good life to all the Arab World, to Iran and Turkey, to Greece, India, Austria, Thailand and beyond? If they see their lives as adventures and missions, where exactly do they plan to draw the line in this spree of theirs?

It is crucial to get a hold of the concept of Israeli expansion and settlement aims to understand the basic raison d'être of Zionism, what Mr. Goell calls "an unabashed sense of Zionist identity and patriotism."

It is this underlying force Zionism that we question. If the Israelis wish to play frontier games, they can do so in some other frontier. For them to claim ever larger tracts of Palestine will assure them the continued hostility of all the Arab people, and most of the rest of the people of the world, with the possible exception of the American Congress.

It is timely to the point of no return that the world must have some response from Israel to the simple questions: what frontiers do you seek, what land do you covet, what national and political goals do you aspire to in the long run?

These answers are not forthcoming, for reasons we have listed before. So the dilemma remains, and the seeds of conflict are sown ever more widely and profusely.

The resolution of the basic Zionist-Palestinian conflict is within reach, but it does not include the element of unlimited Israeli expansion and settlements. Until Israel appreciates this, the talk of peace remains the talk of children.



## MRCF loans municipalities JD118,719

AMMAN. — The Municipal and Rural Credit Fund advanced loans municipalities deposits at the totalling JD 118,719 during April Fund, from fuel and road taxes, to various municipalities for the Director General of the Fund, implementation of public services projects.

The Fund has also provided municipalities with sums totalling JD 2,450,000 were allocated to the Fund during April to West Bank municipalities he concluded.



CONTINUED STRIFE. — Leftist gunmen take position near the Beirut port area Tuesday after a night of heavy shelling between Lebanese warring factions in the Lebanese civil war. (AP wirephoto).

## Industrialists urged to seek new markets

AMMAN. — The Amman Chamber of Industry Tuesday called on all industrialists to participate in the Berlin International Fair to be held during August under the slogan "Partners in Progress."

The Fair's organisers have stressed the importance of such participation, the director of the chamber said Tuesday, for it will provide Jordanian products with new markets.

Many European importers, he added, have in the past purchased export products from developing countries.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has decided to open a pavilion there to enable and encourage industrialists to display Jordanian products.

## National Committee prepares for ICC meet

AMMAN. — The Jordanian National Committee, member in the International Chamber of Commerce, held a meeting here Tuesday to discuss Jordan's participation in the conference organised by the International Chamber of Commerce for September.

The conference, to be held in Sweden, is to discuss a number of commercial and economic problems of international significance.

The committee, in its Tuesday meeting, also discussed admitting national financial and commercial institutions to its membership.



TOUR CONTINUES. — Crown Prince Hassan, upon his day, is being welcomed by Kuwaiti Crown Prince Sheikh Ahmad at Kuwait airport.

## Aqaba port facilities review

AMMAN. — The congestion at the Port of Aqaba will be solved after construction is completed by 1978 of five new quays — four fixed ones and the fifth floating, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Transport, Hashem Taher, said Tuesday.

Mr. Taher was invited to give a lecture at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel by the Rotary Club.

The Port of Aqaba, he added, handled exports and imports totalling 1,552,000 tons in 1975, against only 50,000 tons in 1952.

The port is equipped with two quays of 340 metres in length each, and two others for phosphates of 390 metres each. It also has two warehouses of 18,400 square metres, stores of 15,500 square metres, storage areas of 47,000 square metres, phosphate warehouses of 180,000 tons capacity, mineral oil containers of a capacity of 25,150 tons, and vegetable oil containers of a capacity of 1,400 tons.

## Municipality called up to meet Amman's traffic

AMMAN. — A ceremony was held Tuesday morning at the headquarters of the Public Service Vehicles Association on the occasion of Traffic Day. The Minister of the Interior, under whose patronage the event was to take place, delegated the Public Security Assistant Director General Major General Talal Rafi' to attend.

In a speech he delivered, Major General Rafi' praised the existing cooperation between citizens and the traffic department, and stressed the importance of the strict application of all traffic rules to avoid accidents and thus ensure road safety.

The Mayor of Amman, Mohammad Tougan, on the same occasion called on all citizens to avoid speeding when driving.

Amman's population has reached 700,000, he said, with 34,000 motor vehicles. 5,420 in 1974-75 result of 253 persons per vehicle, 3,622 others.

## Free zone work to start

DAMASCUS. — The Joint Jordanian-Syrian Committee Tuesday resumed its meetings here and agreed to start work on the Jordanian-Syrian industrial free zone by drilling a number of wells as of next week.

It also discussed the preparation of the free zone's preliminary plans, to be followed by detailed and comprehensive implementation plans for integration between the two countries' free zones.

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## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The three Jordanian dailies Tuesday took Dr. Waldheim's note and the Soviet statement on the Middle East crisis as their subject of comment.

Al Dustour says that the Government reply to the United Nations Secretary General's note is considered a confirmation of Jordan's explicit and candid stand, which His Majesty King Hussein has drawn out and advanced in all his public statements. The reply stated that a just solution of the problem and a durable peace in the area centre on two basic points: total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory, and the restoration of all national rights to the people of Palestine. Jordan's reply also called for the implementation of United Nations resolutions regarding the issue, and for the world body to expedite its initiative for a just solution, because if the deadlock were allowed to continue, it would pose dangerous consequences.

Al Dustour continued: "It is high time for the United Nations to adopt a more positive and courageous course to reach a permanent and peaceful solution, after the failure of the step-by-step policy and the exposure of its designed aim to give Israel the advantage of the time element."

"Whatever the obstacles that Dr. Waldheim might encounter, due to Israel's intransigence and the unlimited American support for it, still the U.N.'s responsibility imposes on it the duty to exercise the jurisdiction inherent in its charter and see that its resolutions are carried through, as the only way to curb Israel's foolhardiness and lay down the groundwork for real peace."

Al Rai says that the Jordanian official spokesman's welcome of the Soviet statement and the United Nations Secretary General's latest move is not a reassertion of declared principles as much as it is an indirect reply to 'cryptic' offers now being tried out and which need an answer...

The paper goes on: "The Soviet statement is not new; but the new thing is the American offer which can only be judged as a continuation and by-product of the step-by-step agreement — the Sinai agreement. Washington is now convinced of the principle of partial withdrawals in return for 'ending the state of belligerency' agreement. This was meant to serve as a substitute for the principle of complete withdrawal, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to set up their own state, and the implementation of U.N. resolutions regarding the necessary arrangements for peace, such as secure borders and settlement of the refugee problem."

"This conviction," the paper adds, "goes parallel with Rabin's idea of a piece of land for a piece of peace, which ignores the whole issue of Palestine."

The paper is of the opinion that partial Israeli pullbacks will reduce the military and not a political operation; and as far as the Arabs are concerned, this would be "jumping into a void."

Al Rai goes on to say that the Soviet statement, emphasising the right of the Palestinians to have their own state, its significant

and merits Jordan's welcome, because it cuts across Israel's profuse talk about its readiness to negotiate with Jordan, thus escaping the real issue — Palestine.

Al Shaab says the Soviet statement was welcomed by Jordan because the two countries' identical stands did not come as a pre-arranged agreement or to secure a joint political advantage, but rather as a result of the two sides' commitment to definite principles aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the area, and the world over.

"The Arabs — all of them — should have the capability to differentiate between friend and foe on the international scene, particularly in the present critical stage," the paper concludes.

## Exports to Italy register increase

AMMAN. — Exports to Italy in 1975 increased by more than JD 1 million over those of 1974. Figures released by the Department of Statistics show that Jordan's exports to Italy in 1975 totalled JD1,292,000 against nearly no exports to that country in 1974.

As for imports from Italy, these reached a value of JD11 million against JD123,000 in 1974.

The main item exported was raw phosphate, while imported products included paper, cloth, clothes, electrical appliances, cars (and their spare parts) and iron bars.

## Jordan and the World Bank; A productive relationship

### PART II

### TRANSPORTATION

The only transportation project assisted by IDA in Jordan, included the construction of an 11-mile, four-lane highway between Amman and Zarqa. The \$6 million credit, approved in June, 1971, covered the foreign exchange component of the \$8.7 million project which also included the purchase of road maintenance equipment.

### WATER SUPPLY

Three IDA credits totalling \$14.2 million equivalent, made between 1961 and 1973, have assisted in the Jordan Government's effort to alleviate water shortages and sewerage inadequacies in Amman and other important centres in the country.

The first credit, in December 1961, of \$2 million, was made in support of part of a 25-year master plan of water supply for the capital city. The project included several new wells to increase water supply, pumping stations, improvement and reinforcement of existing transmission and distribution mains, and other related works.

The project under the 1961 credit was completed in 1968.

In May 1973, IDA provided \$3.7 million for a new project to alleviate the serious water shortage and improve the sewerage service in Amman. The existing facilities had proved to be inadequate to meet the heavy demand resulting from rapid and unpredictable immigration. The project, with an estimated cost of \$11.6 million equivalent, includes pumping stations, trunk mains and a reser-

voir, as well as general system improvements.

In 1963, IDA had approved a credit of \$3.5 million, to improve and expand water supply in the Jerusalem area, the Azraq-Irbid area and the towns of Zarqa and Nablus.

### MINING

In June 1975, IDA joined USAID to help finance a potash engineering project. IDA made a \$1 million credit to Jordan's Arab Potash Company (APC).

### FIRST IFC INVESTMENT IN JORDAN

In June, 1971 the International Finance Corporation (IFC), made its first commitment with a private company in Jordan. IFC provided approximately \$1.8 million in loan and equity to help Jordan Ceramic Industries, a new company, to build a factory at Zarqa to produce 2,000 tons of sanitary ware and 4,200 tons of wall tiles annually.

A second IFC investment of \$3.25 million, made in 1975, went as equity for Jordan Fertiliser Industry Limited in conjunction with Agrico-Chemical Company.

The project was part of Jordan's three-year development plan. It was developed by the government in cooperation with the Jordanian private sector and IFC, and with the co-sponsorship of Abro Anlagensbau GmbH, a subsidiary of one of the largest ceramic producers in the Federal Republic of Germany. The plant had an initial estimated cost of \$7.2 million.



## Belgrade tipped to become headquarters for non-aligned secretariat

BEGRAD, May 4 (AFP). — The movement has tried to introduce some element of order in its rather vague grouping with its ministerial "coordination bureau" which, like the summits, meets at regular intervals in different capitals. It is clear this bureau is not enough.

Non-aligned countries are participating more and more in economic and political fields on all continents and an overall "brain" is needed to organise their activities. Many members feel that there should be a non-aligned headquarters, and Belgrade seems to be a favoured site.

The idea of a permanent secretariat was discussed last month when Marshal Idi Amin of Uganda, Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), visited President Josip Tito of Yugoslavia at Brioni.

When Marshal Amin returned home to Kampala, he sent a cable to Algerian President Houari Boumedienne in which he suggested Belgrade as the secretariat site. Presumably Marshal Tito, the last surviving founder of the non-aligned movement, will be warmly acclaimed by the other members who presumably will not be opposed to Belgrade as the final choice.

But it does not seem that Yugoslavia is actively seeking this. Europe already has two rival "headquarters" Brussels for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and Warsaw for the Warsaw Pact countries. A third non-aligned one in Yugoslavia might be one too many for the continent.

Nevertheless, many Yugoslavs would like to see their capital become the "United Nations" site for the non-aligned world as a just reward for Marshal Tito's three decades of steering his country successfully between East-West bloc dangers.



LOOKING FOR SUSPECTS. — An armed Israeli soldier signals a van over to a road block near Petikfa for a spot check following last night's blast in Jerusalem. The flags in the background are to mark Israel's Independence Day celebrations. (AP wirephoto).

## The Khmer Rouge are reorganising Cambodia along their own lines

PARIS, May 4 (AFP). — French experts on Asia, studying reports from countries neighbouring Cambodia, have managed to clear up some of the mysteries which have surrounded this new people's republic since the fall of Phnom Penh last year.

PURGES. All reports agree on one point: the purges have been carried out brutally, although the exact number of victims is unknown. The only certainty is that the population of Phnom Penh, the capital, has been reduced from three millions before the change of regime, to 100,000. The rest of the former inhabitants were forced to march into the countryside.

ADMINISTRATION. The new constitution, drawn up by the Khmer Rouge and published at the beginning of the year is rather rudimentary and resembles a congress resolution more than a fundamental law. It provides for a 250-seat assembly, elected by universal suffrage, which chooses the government and collective presidency. The assembly is made up of 50 deputies elected by the workers of Phnom Penh, 50 by the army and 150 by the peasants.

The deputies, whose names have been published, all appear to be political unknowns while the leaders known to the outside world are not members of the assembly. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, after being elected president, at once resigned and paved the way for Khieu Sampan to succeed him.

The former premier Pen Not has been succeeded by Pol Pot who is assisted by three deputy premiers — Ieng Sary, Son Sen and Vom Vet.

The top leadership has emerged from the revolutionary military forces. The national economy is primitive. Money has been abolished and goods are bartered.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM. The policy is based on the fact that there is plenty of labour available to carry out vast irrigation projects. So far as foreign policy is concerned, it is based on fierce nationalism which constantly denounces imperialism. It is difficult to see whether there is any preference for Chinese, Soviet or any other forms of Communism. There are very few references to ideology in the speeches of Cambodian leaders.

The age-old Cambodian hostility to Vietnamese is shown by the expulsion of 300,000 of them by the new regime.

Cambodia is following a policy of rapprochement with China, which only gave very modest aid in the past, and then only as a token.

Cambodian relations with the rest of the world were almost non-existent until quite recently. Then Cambodia started diplomatic relations with a number of countries, which in the past aided the Khmer Rouge.

So far only Albania, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Vietnam, Algeria, Laos and China have relations with Cambodia, although Singapore and Malaysia are expected to open embassies shortly in Phnom Penh.

France still has no diplomatic relations with Cambodia, and has never received an answer to its note sent on April 12, 1975 offering to do so.

## Egypt-China deals; matter of words?

CAIRO, May 4 (R). Egypt cannot expect much more from China, "a large encyclopaedia of Soviet slander and abuse," Czechoslovak Communist Party Rude Pravo said here.

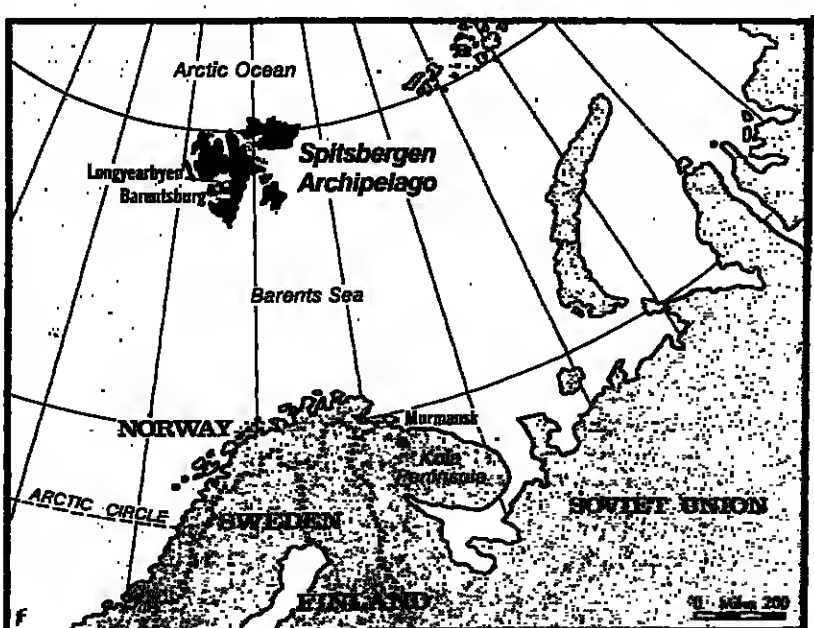
Mr. Taher, secretary of the Egyptian Education Ministry, said in a speech at the opening of the exhibition of the Middle East in the Egyptian Museum, that the Egyptian Government is not interested in a solution of the Middle East problem. This, the paper said, is the view of Peking's opposition to the convening of the General Assembly for technical talks.

Mr. Taher said that Maoists will attempt to exploit the explosive situation in the Middle East. That is why Egypt is imposing itself so openly on Egyptian leadership," Rude said.

## War of the wives" has wider political implications for Norway, Soviet Union

NORWAY (CSM). — The Arctic island of Spitsbergen, which has more polar bears than people, is the unlikely setting for a political showdown over a dispute between Norway, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Russians have tried to talk the Norwegians into a condominium administration of the strategic archipelago. But Norway, a member of NATO, has refused to discuss it.



When Norway joined NATO after World War II, the Soviets charged that its membership would increase tension in the area.

In an effort to maintain the delicate balance in the north, Oslo has refused to allow the permanent basing of non-Norwegian NATO troops in Norway.

Each winter, however, some 3,000 British troops carry out seasonal maneuvers in north Norway, and the Norwegians are thinking over a British offer to boost this to 5,000.

In an unusually strongly worded article, the Soviet press recently warned Norway against altering its basic policy.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian Labour government has agreed to take a tougher line with the Russians on Spitsbergen. Norway hopes to increase its influence on the island by a state take-over of the privately owned Norwegian coal-mining operation at Longyearbyen, Norway's sole commercial activity on Spitsbergen.

The state also intends to take charge of civic services on the island. Up till now they have been run by the coal-mining firm. The Russians seem determined to maintain their 2-to-1 edge over the Norwegians. When Norway's plans to open a new mining operation employing 600 more men became known, the Soviets quickly applied for permission to build a frozen food facility on the island.

Norway keeps hoping that the United States, Britain, or France, who, as signatories to the 1920 treaty guaranteeing Norway's sovereignty, all enjoy equal rights to exploit the island's resources, will increase their interest in the area.

But except for a handful of European and American drilling workers, Spitsbergen is a Soviet-Norwegian colony. Judging by the Soviet Union's fear of being spied on from Spitsbergen, Moscow would insist on tight Norwegian controls over any permanent American presence on the island.

Until now the Russians have resisted regular safety inspections of their mining and drilling operations although Norway is required by treaty to make them. The strategic nature of the area also has stalled attempts by Norway and Russia to come to an agreement on where to draw the boundary line between them in the Barents Sea.

Geological surveys suggest that the Barents seabed may contain huge quantities of oil. The Norwegians have proposed the median line solution, which is the way Britain and Norway sliced up the North Sea.

The rapid growth of the population of the island, which has more polar bears than people, is the unlikely setting for a political showdown over a dispute between Norway, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The rapid growth of the population of the island, which has more polar bears than people, is the unlikely setting for a political showdown over a dispute between Norway, the Soviet Union and the United States.

## Israel, S. Africa may be expelled from UNCTAD

NAIROBI, May 4 (R). — The mass circulation Daily Nation said today developing nations planned to try to expel South Africa and Israel from the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and seek the admission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In an editorial headed "Irrelevant Issues" the newspaper said the "Group of 77" embracing developing nations planned to question the right of South Africa and Israel to participate. "In fact, efforts will be made to kick them out altogether."

"At the same time efforts will be made to seat the PLO as a full member," the Nation added.

"These issues are political in nature and we hold the opinion, within reason, that they are irrelevant," it said.

Mr. Gamani Corea, Secretary General of UNCTAD, asked at a press conference today to comment on the report: "I am not aware of any such moves. These are matters for the membership of UNCTAD itself."

Pressed on the point, he added: "If these issues are raised, they will be dealt with as they arise. It will not affect the substantive issues of the agenda. It is not for me to express a view on this. It is a matter which concerns the member governments."

Concrete results expected from UNCTAD Nairobi meet

NAIROBI, May (R). — Enough common ground exists between rich and poor countries for the fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to stand a good chance of success, UNCTAD secretary general Gamani Corea said today.

Mr. Corea said that, in contrast with previous meetings, there was a consensus on the need for action to reduce the poverty gap. "I believe that the participating governments do see in this conference an opportunity to get some kind of result. This is important and should not be underestimated," Mr. Corea told a news conference.

Key issues before the 153-nation conference opening here tomorrow are the creation of stable markets at fair prices for the vital raw material exports of developing countries, the huge accumulation of Third World debt because of economic recession and the transfer of technology and resources to poor countries.

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An installation for welding metals by explosion has been developed by the scientists of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and applied in practice at the Novosibirsk plant of foundry machines and transfer lines. In a spherical chamber about 1.5 metres in diameter a three-kilogramme charge of explosive brings together at a speed of about 1,000 metres per second two plates made of, say, brass and steel. During the explosion the pressure runs into hundreds of thousands of atmospheres, which makes metal behave like a liquid.



## EEC ministers work out joint position for UNCTAD IV

BRUSSELS, May 4 (AFP). — The foreign ministers of the nine nations of the European Economic Community (EEC) last night drafted the outline of the EEC position to be presented on Thursday before the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi.

Gaston Thorn, Premier of Luxembourg, and current President of the EEC Ministerial Council, will speak there for the European Community.

The EEC nations do not reject offhand the possibility of commodity stocking arrangements to be financed through a common fund by producing and consuming nations.

However, they feel that the question should be examined product by product. The ministers agreed to fight excessive fluctuation in the prices of raw materials, but they said joint financing should only be supplementary to that already furnished by existing international organisations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Regarding the problem of indebtedness by developing nations, the nine Nations rejected the idea of a general moratorium and appeared to support the idea of a case-by-case examination of different debtor countries.

The foreign ministers also discussed the election of a European parliament by universal suffrage, scheduled for May 1978. The main question still to be resolved concerned the distribution of seats in the parliament, and although several proposals were before the ministers, they were not expected to settle the issue during this meeting.

Ministers were also expected to touch briefly on the Tindemans report on European union and the situation in South Africa before the end of the session.

They agreed yesterday on the text of a speech to be made by an EEC delegate at the opening session of a meeting of the General Commission on European-Arab Dialogue on May 18 in Luxembourg.

An informed source said the sp-

## U.S., Japan end 2nd round of talks on steel imports

TOKYO, May 4 (AFP). — Japan and the United States today ended their second round of negotiations in Tokyo over the U.S. proposal for specialty steel import controls.

Toshio Komoto, Minister of International Trade and Industry, said after the talks that the two nations made every effort to reach an amicable settlement.

The Japanese position was that the agreement should be conditional on an accord which would result from similar U.S. negotiations with the European Economic Community (EEC) and Sweden.

The minister said, however, that some officials in the government prefer a settlement with the United States over the issue with some reservations before a possible U.S. agreement with the EEC and Sweden.

The second round of negotiations, which began last Friday, were held under article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which permits emergency import restraints by importing countries if their imports increased steeply.

President Gerald Ford announced in March that quotas would be imposed on specialty steel imports for a three-year period beginning in mid-June if Orderly Marketing Agreements (OMA) were not reached with the countries concerned by that time.

The specialty steels affected include most types of stainless steel, alloy tool steel and high speed tool steel.

## EEC allocates \$1.5b to external commitments

BRUSSELS, May 4 (AFP). — Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) today agreed that the community's external commitments for the next five years should total 1,250,000 million units of account (\$1,500,000 million).

Of this sum, 800 million is to go through the European Investment Bank and 450 million units to the Community budget.

The money is earmarked for financial commitments to Portugal, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon and Israel.

Ministers specifically laid down the amount of aid Portugal will get. This will be 200 million units of account, plus 30 million units in the form of interest.

Portugal has already been granted 150 million units as emergency aid under arrangements last October.

Yugoslavia will receive 50 million units but other amounts have still to be decided.

## India files suit against U.S. grain companies

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AFP). — India filed suit here yesterday for \$215 million dollars against five major United States grain companies, alleging frauds committed over a 15-year period.

The companies concerned are Cargill Inc., Continental Grain Company, Cook Industries Inc., Louis Dreyfus Corp. and the Peavey Company.

The suit alleged that the companies sent grain shipments to India that corresponded neither in quantity nor quality to what had been agreed under contract. Some of the grain was contaminated, the suit said.

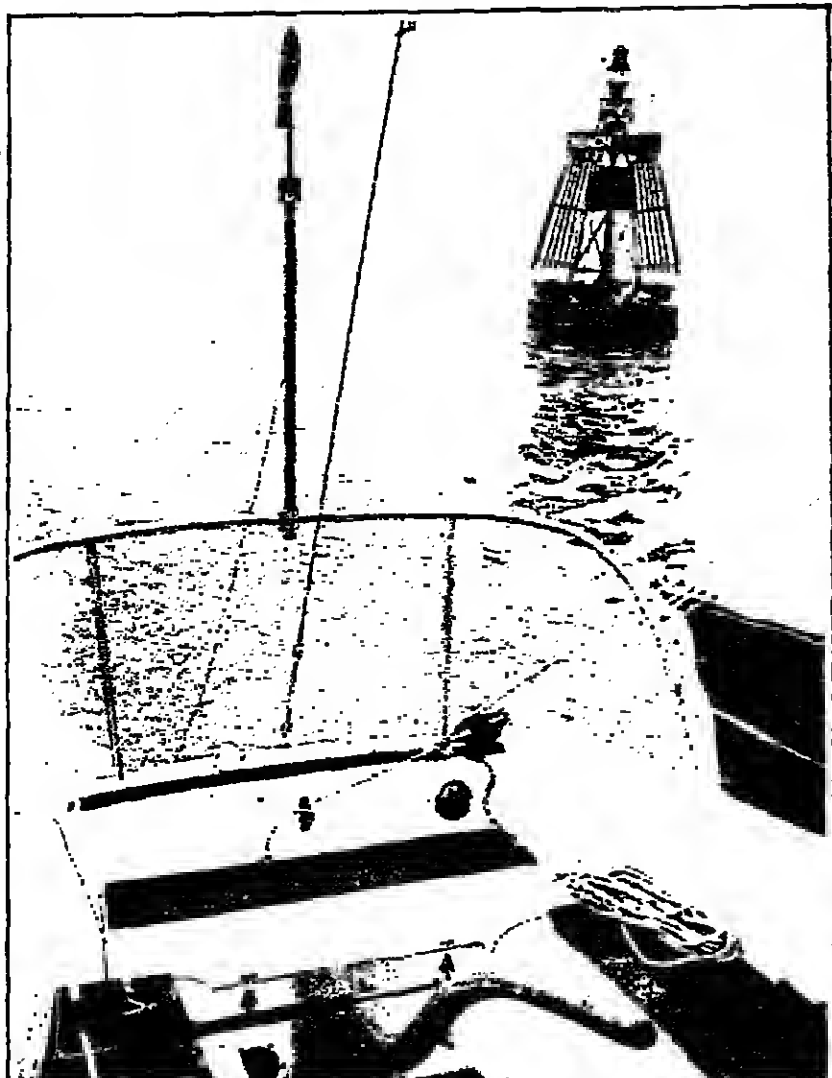
India's suit is the first to be filed since an official U.S. investigation two years ago into alleged misdealings by some companies in the grain market.

## Australia renews welcome for foreign investors

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA (C-SM). — The welcome mat for foreign investors, put back outside Australia's front door by the new conservative government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, is actually two mats in one.

The first is a renewed invitation to overseas capital to come and help develop some of the globe's richest deposits of iron ore, uranium, bauxite, black coal, rutile (titanium ore), natural gas, and other resources at a time when the worldwide recession shows signs of ending.

The second has a cautionary edge to it: While propping open the possibility of waiving local equity and control temporarily in cases where the need is urgent but where Australia's small population (14 million) cannot raise the cash quickly enough, it also says, in effect, "But we will insist on at least 50 per cent equity and control where-



**AUTOMATIC PILOT SAILING SYSTEM.** — This British electronic wind vane steering system, the Authelm, designed for tiller-steered sailing yachts of 5 to 10 metres overall length, has gained a 1976 Design Council Award in the consumer and contract goods section. The system comprises an electrically driven actuator for controlling the tiller and a small remotely-mounted wind vane. When the craft sails off course, the wind blows the vane over so that it touches one of the contact stops. The actuator motor then comes into operation and rudder correction is applied by a push-pull rod attached to the tiller.

## Italian economic situation tipped to worsen

ROME, May 4 (AFP). — The period between now and the general election may well see a worsening of the Italian economic situation, in the general view of qualified observers.

The depreciation of the currency, internally and abroad, is a major fear. The lira came under severe pressure at the close of 1975, and the trend persisted in spite of massive official intervention.

The Rome Foreign Exchange Market closed on Jan. 21 and the fall continued. By the end of April the drop had reached 41 per cent vis-a-vis other European currencies from the February 1973 level when the lira was floated. The dollar is around 900 lira at the moment.

The cost of living index has been rising sharply. In January the increase was 1.1 per cent and in February 2.2 per cent.

As to production, the official statistics show a 9.7 per cent fall in 1975, but a small rise was recorded in the first two months of this year.

Unemployment has risen in the last few months, particularly in southern Italy. Young people are big victims of the job shortage. Officially, the unemployment figure is round 1,400,000 but this takes no account of short-time working.

The trade deficit seems to be getting worse. It was 2,329,000 million lira (about \$2,600 million) last year, in January this year it was 322,000 million lira and in February 458,000 million lira.

The balance of payments deficit continues following the 1,129,000 million lira (\$1,300 million) shortfall last year. Italy's foreign indebtedness is growing: at the end of February it came to 4,547,000 million lira (\$5,600 million).

As a result of borrowing from the European Community, West Germany and the International Monetary Fund.

This figure compared with 3,676,000 million lira a year earlier.

Mr Fraser is eager to change the climate he says existed under the previous Labour government, which generally made life difficult for overseas investors, and which began to relent only toward the end of its term.

Oil exploration, for instance, slowed between 1972 and 1975. Other major ventures were delayed.

The Labour emphasis was trying to block "foreign control." The emphasis under Mr Fraser is continued caution—but to admit that a tiny population on a huge continent cannot do without overseas money and know-how.

At the same time, there are two major problems which could prevent overseas capital from flowing in as quickly as Canberra hopes: inflation, which is still 15 per cent, and union unrest, which in recent weeks briefly closed all Australian ports and has struck at airlines and wool exports.

Mr Fraser is widely expected to chop back public spending in his August budget. The national deficit stands at about \$5.5 billion and the amount of public spending jumped by 50 per cent under Labour.

Much of Mr. Whitlam's spending was aimed at improving education, the arts, health care, and so on. Much of it, however, expanded the federal bureaucracy and benefited blue-collar workers so that wage increases greatly outstripped productivity.

Mr. Whitlam increased unemployment relief as joblessness rose from previously tiny levels to

## Soviet consumer industry bedeviled by Kafkaesque bureaucracy

PARIS, May 4 (AFP). — Mindless bureaucracy is making it almost impossible for the Soviet Union, the second largest industrial power in the world, to provide its housewives with kitchen pots and pans or even knives and forks.

There is no lack of excellent television sets and mass production has already started of tape recorders, but hundreds of thousands of good radio sets are "dead" because planners are not making batteries for them.

Household furniture production has doubled in the past 10 years but there is still a shortage of chairs — their production increased only by a mere 10 per cent.

Soviet-made stainless steel spoons are available but not stainless steel knives and forks. The reason for this paradox is that less labour is needed for turning out a spoon, and a ministerial order for kitchen utensils will stipulate the global weight needed without giving the numbers.

So one ton of utensils ordered by bureaucrats reaches the market as one ton of spoons.

These and other examples of the shortages of inexpensive consumer goods have been given in the current issue of the Soviet publication "Economic Matters."

It reflects a remark made in a recent speech in Moscow by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev that "there is no point in filling shops with just any goods — they must be useful and needed."

The remark has sparked off a major offensive against Soviet bureaucracy which is preventing goods reaching consumers.

Up to 1970, the economic planners ordered kitchen utensils by weight but this was changed in 1971. Unfortunately habit dies hard, and this is shown by the production of half a million tons of kitchen utensils between 1971-75 because one-third of them were large size casseroles which many housewives would not buy.

"Economic Matters" commented: "Our housewives need pots and pans they can use on their stoves, and not tons of useless metal."

The Soviet Union's consumer needs are supposed to be dealt with by a department called "Chirpotreb," but it has been relegated for years to a very low position in the country's industrial setup, under which top priority is given to heavy industry.

At present it occupies a place in the Soviet hierarchy as a subdivision of heavy industry and the defensive armaments industry and is the black sheep of the planning and financial departments.

These departments allow small workrooms in giant factories to turn out light consumer articles at odd moments, using available spare raw materials.

There is a 12-year-old fiscal law which sees that the "chirpotreb" sector uses mainly surplus or second-hand materials.

But the Soviet consumer goods sector is also plagued by a weird Kafka-like situation in which "Chirpotreb" has no real status in the nation's economic, political and social life.

Consumer goods are classified as "essential" or "non-essential" while other, according to "Economic Matters," are labelled "privileged" or "pariahs."

A domestic gas container is "privileged" when it is delivered

by the Ministry of although the majority are handled by the Domestic Ministry, and a

"Economic Matters" says country does not need. We must climate favourable to goods wanted by the

We need a good market. This seems to be the Soviet leadership. But despite this, as "Matters" pointed out, the problem is not one of but of bureaucracy.

## Finnish transport union accepts 2-year wage

HELSINKI, May 3 (AFP). — Work was resumed slowly in the Finnish ports today after the Transport Workers' Union late last night accepted a two-year collective agreement — against which the overwhelming majority of the dockers had voted earlier.

The Social Democratic-led Transport Workers' Union decided to end the four-week strike, which paralysed almost all traffic in Finnish ports, after strong appeals by Prime Minister Martti Miettunen and the Central Union of Labour.

The 4,000 dockers, led by hard-line Communist, started their strike on April 3 to back demands for more pay.

The strike stopped vital exports and resulted in lay-offs in many industries, especially in the paper and pulp sector. Only passenger ferries continued their services.

Last week some 80 per cent of the stevedores voted against a compromise formula. The Social Democratic-led Central Organisation of Labour, which earlier this

## U.S. Paris ambassador oil states must give more

PARIS, May 4 (AFP). — United States Ambassador Kenneth Rush said here today that the most critical phase of the economic recession was over.

He asserted that the recession was a world event which affected the existence of a world community.

Addressing the French International Academy, he also said that the disparity between rich and poor countries could be handled only by transfer of resources. This could lead to argument on how much should be taken from the rich to give to the poor.

The wealthier countries among the developing nations, particularly the oil territories, should take on greater responsibility by stepping up their aid for development projects.

The economic order was being modified within the framework of numerous negotiations and conferences, the most worthy of interest being the conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC) opened last year by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The Law of the Sea Conference in New York opened prospects for trade expansion, new sources of wealth and improvements for the developing world, Mr. Rush said.

These various parleys would gradually decide the form and nature of economic patterns for the coming ten years, he said.

## France menaces nationwide bank strike

PARIS, May 4 (AFP). — Trade unions covering bank staffs announced lengthy nationwide negotiations with management on Thursday.

They called for bank prepare for a co-ordinated strike of long duration. Among claims are: buying power "based other than the Nation Institute," starting pay francs (\$450) a month working week, increase negotiations on trade hits.

The last big bank strike was in early 1974 the presidential election main banks were disrupted weeks, with son occupied.

The French Central the stock exchange was occupied by strikers for around this time.

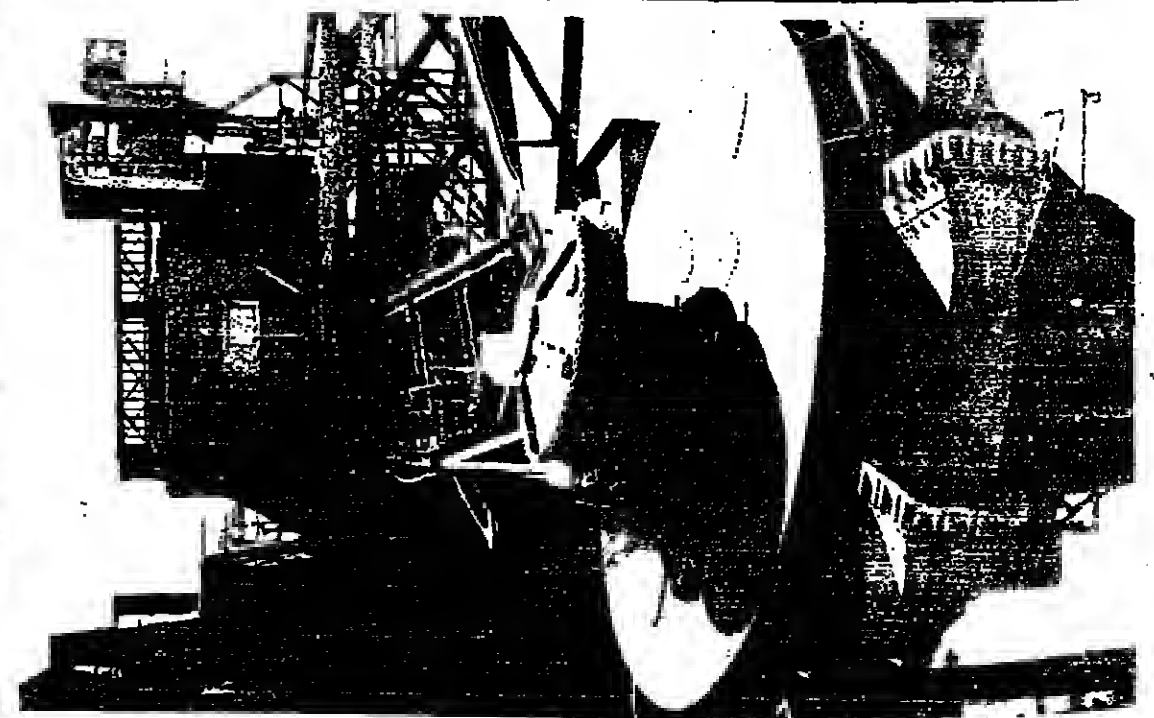
## U.S., India sign grain agreement

NEW DELHI, May 3 (C-SM). — United States and India signed an agreement here for U.S. supply of 400,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of concessional grain.

This is the first agreement to be signed between the two countries since their relations were strained in 1971.

The total value of the agreement was estimated at \$83 million, which 5 per cent would be paid in cash. The remainder would be repaid in instalments in dollars. The interest rate of the loan would be 3 per cent during the first period.

The agreement was signed by M. G. Kaul, secretary of Indian Finance Ministry, and Ambassador William S.



This 8,000-ton-an-hour bucket wheel is digging iron ore at Port Hedland, Western Australia

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## Challenges facing U.S. Farmers

# Technology allows one person's work to feed 52

Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of four articles by Christian Science Monitor on challenges facing U.S. farmers.

DES MOINES, IOWA (CSM). Howard Elson left college 15 years ago to farm 600 acres of the richest soil you will find anywhere. Now his spread a few miles northeast of Des Moines has increased to 1,100 acres.

By most standards in this corn community, he is successful—type of efficient American farmer that turned the Midwest into the breadbasket of the world. In 1972 he was one of four in the United States to be named "farmer of the year" by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Even so, if conditions were to turn to those of the early 1960s when he began farming, he reckoned he'd quit. He worked "like a seven-day week, 12 months a year in those days. Now he can almost double the acreage still has time for a winter vacation.

Continuously advancing technology made it all possible, he says, adding: "It used to take us 15 in the morning to 7 at night to harvest 2,000 bushels of corn. Now it's harvested, shelled, delivered to town all in one day."

Mr. Elson's corn preparation has been cut in two—by more powerful tractors, six-bottom plows, and disk harrows that prepare a 35-wide stretch of soil in one day. Modern corn planters can plant 20 rows at a time. "I can plant 200 acres in one day," he says.

Then there is the distance farmer has come in a relatively short time. So, where 20 years ago a farmer in the U.S. produced enough food for himself and 15 people, each farmer today feeds 52 people.

His performance is unmatched anywhere else in the world or any previous time in history. An hour of farm labor currently produces three times as much as it did two decades ago.

Output per man hour on farms is increasing at more than the rate of industry (33 per cent against 14 per cent in the last 10 years, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) figures).

But increasingly of late this "efficiency" is being questioned.

Its cost, apparently, has been very high in terms of energy—in the heavy consumption of finite and increasingly expensive fossil fuels.

While the energy value of food produced is greater at harvest than the energy input in fertilizers and farm-used fuels (2 1/2 to 1 in the most efficient plant, corn, according to Dr. David Pimental of Cornell University) this profit becomes a huge deficit in the long process from the farm gate to the family dinner table.

There are some indications that energy prices may stabilize for a while. But in the long run costs must rise as fossil fuels begin to run out or become harder to retrieve from deep ocean beds and other geographically challenging locations.

There are other factors that point to a slowing down of agriculture's achievements. The returns on new technology appear to be leveling off and, as more marginal land is brought into cultivation, per-acre yields are declining. Then there is the weather.

Meteorologists point to climatic changes that indicate more variable seasons lie ahead. This, they say, could result in hot years and cold years, and though temperatures would average only a few degrees above or below present norms this could markedly alter crop yields. Increasing food production, then, is likely to become more difficult and a lot more costly in the future.

Meanwhile, if current technology has been good to those farmers who could survive the competition (an 8.7 per cent farm population in 1960 has dropped to a current 4.6 per cent of total U.S. population today), it has done even more for consumers. It has made U.S. food the cheapest in the world when priced relative to income.

Thus, despite recent increases in supermarket prices, Americans spend only 17 per cent of their after-tax dollar on food—up 1 per cent since 1972 but well below the 20 per cent of 1960. In 1952, the cost stood at 23 per cent. In the period since 1952, while wage hikes have averaged 150 per cent, food has risen only 50 per cent.

U.S. farmers currently receive 40 cents of every consumer dollar spent on food, says the USDA. Out of that must come farm production costs. And such costs run pretty high on the larger "economical" farms of the Midwest—power for a 100-horsepower tractor. Now it's \$200 per \$500,000 a year to operate, according to the USDA.

"My out-of-the-pocket cost to produce an acre of corn was \$115 last year," says Mr. Elson. "I'm talking about actual cash outlay, not figuring anything for land value, interest, taxes, or machinery investment. I'm not even figuring in my labor—just seed, fuel, fertilizer, and herbicide."

"Ammonia that cost me 7.8 cents a pound in 1972 now costs 23 to 25 cents a pound. Three years ago I paid \$100 per horsepower tractor. Now it's \$200 per horsepower. A couple of years ago we were paying \$20 to \$22 a bushel for seed corn. Last year it was \$45."

Despite these rising costs, Mr. Elson contends a good farmer has made a "reasonable living" in recent years. In 1973, the average U.S. farmer's after-tax income even rose above that of his average city cousin for the first time. But it now is down to 92 per cent of city earnings. That's still much higher than has historically been the case.

According to USDA figures, 115,000 U.S. farmers realized an average net income of \$83,000 in 1974, 355,000 averaged \$20,000 and 588,000 cleared an average of \$11,000. At the other end of the scale almost 2 million farms averaged only \$2,400 of net income.

At the same time the risks have risen tremendously for the big grain farmer. "It used to take three bad years to put a farmer out of business," Mr. Elson says, "but one really bad year now can wipe him out."

Mr. Elson was hoping for 130 bushels of corn an acre last season, a harvest that would have given

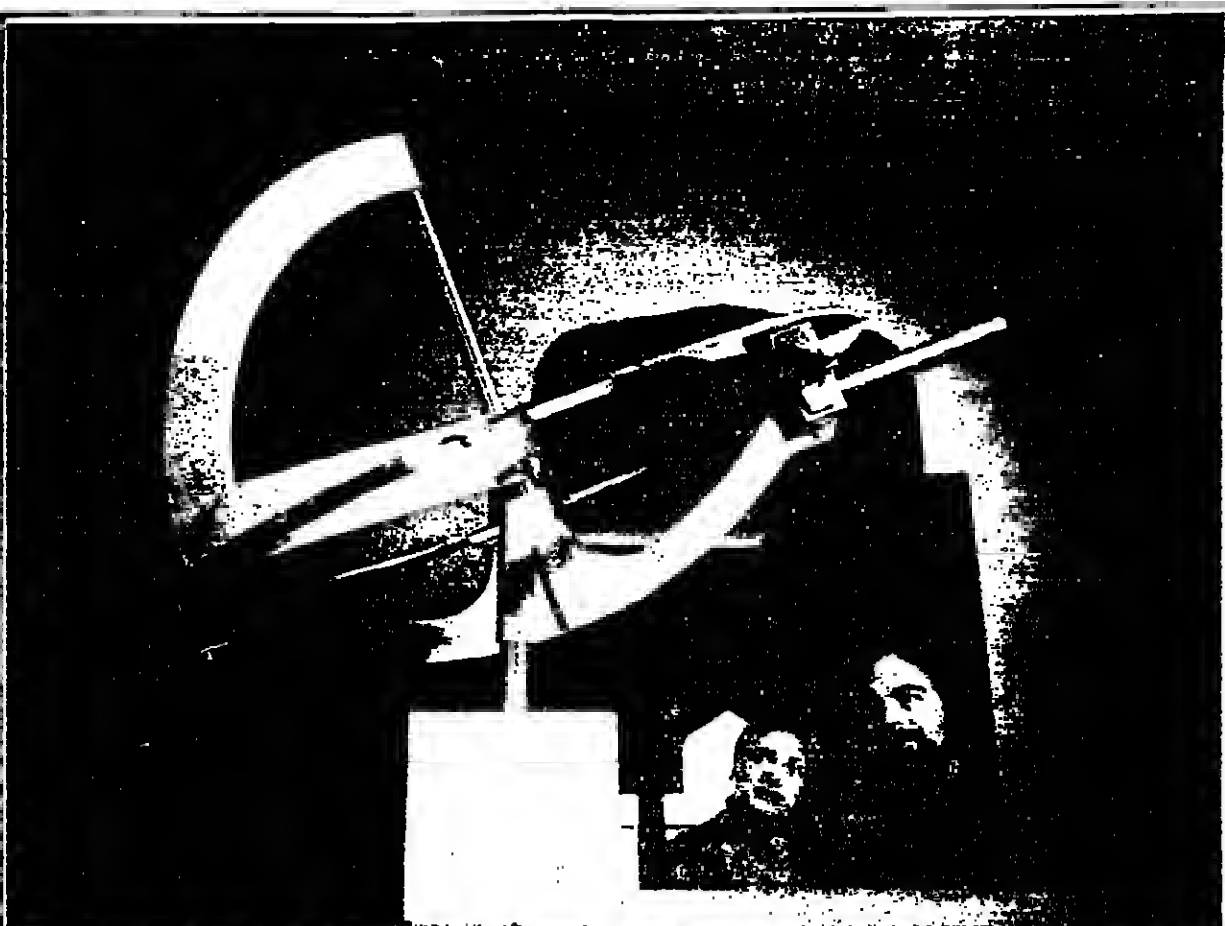
him a nice return on investment.

Instead, he watched his corn wilt through seven weeks of blazing weather during July and August. When rains finally came, close to 40 per cent of the crop was beyond saving. "I got only 90 bushels an acre. At times like these," he says, "you breathe a sigh of relief if all you've lost is your labor."

Because of the dry weather, Mr. Elson's income in 1975 was half that of the previous year. Another Iowa farmer whose similarly drought-troubled lands yielded only 75 bushels to the acre talks of an income just one-tenth of the previous year's.

"Just one good rain in July and I would have hit 100 bushels an acre," says Bob Deere ruefully. A farmer, he adds, can easily clear \$50,000 one year and lose all that and more the next. "You wonder why farmers are so conservative? I'll tell you why: They do all their gambling on the farm."

Next: Food—America's No. 1 export



FESTIVAL OF ISLAM. — Visitors to the Science and Technology in Islam Exhibition at the Science Museum in London have a unique opportunity to study material characterising all of Islamic science and its applications. This photograph shows an observational instrument from early 6/12th century Spain. The idea of the festival is to present a comprehensive study of Islamic civilisation and culture "from within." The theme is unity, and the main subjects are the religion, arts, science, literature, music and urban and nomadic life.

## Nadira Sururi poetry: thoughtful, fresh, courageously frank

Female Contractions (Poems and Ink Drawings) by Nadira Sururi, R.S.S. Press, Amman, Jordan 1976.

By John Dobbs  
This book is about the freshest and most exciting piece of writing you can find in English anywhere in Amman.

First, this is a book you can think with. It is full of ink drawings by the author, which fit uncannily well with the poems. There's plenty of space for the reader to think one's own thoughts—to agree, to react, to question, and, in the end, to understand yourself, or Nadira Sururi, or Arab women, or politics, or men, or women, as much as you want, and on whatever level you want.

Don't be put off by the title: Female Contractions. I know many men are a bit shy when it comes to reading something which sounds like it's going to be the inner confessions of a woman. As for women, you may feel: "Well, what's the use? We've heard the confusing screams of

the West, we tend to think of mysticism as the direct opposite of mass action, or political action; however, this was not true of Islamic mysticism in all historical periods. Islamic mystics were often intensely practical people. In the poem, "Mystic," allusions to genies inside magic lamps seem to me much more than mere exoticisms because the poem ends with a call to a form of solidarity with oneself, and with humanity as a whole.

the struggle for Palestine in the context of feminism; and this, too, should be a great service to feminism internationally, since many so-called feminists in the West tend to think that Israel is somehow a haven of women's liberation because of the image of the "kibbutz." In actual fact, the laws applying to women in Israel—even Jewish women—are only slightly less harsh and cruel than laws applying to Palestinians. The racist state is also a sexist state.

Germaine Greer, Betty Freidan, and Layla Ba'albaki, and where did that get us?" I think Dr. Sururi's book of poems is much more coherent, and, although very concise, is much more thoughtful.

Dr Sururi is extremely frank, in fact painfully and courageously so. I am hesitant even to attempt a review of this book, because she has exposed so much of herself, that one feels one must be violating her personal rights in writing a review.

I tend to view the struggle for women's liberation as an intensely political struggle, and I reacted to several of Dr. Sururi's poems on this level. One of her poems, "I'm a Crowd," is an example. One can feel the hardships and difficulties Dr. Sururi has had in her life as a woman in the West and in the Arab world in poems like "Alien Myth" and "Rape," but in "I'm a Crowd," we can see a deep conviction in the political part of the great crowd of humanity, has the power to think and act in a way that will lead to victory over suffering and oppression. Addressing a somewhat bewildered male chauvinist pig in "I'm a crowd," she says:

"We'll find out, we'll analyze  
Its a maze in your minds  
Not in mine...  
You're lonely, I am not.  
...I'm a crowd."

In another poem, "Mystic," Dr. Sururi seems to be saying the same thing, but on a more personal, interior level. Ordinarily, in

the world who read English and wish to understand what the modern descendants of Queen Zenobia are up to—or should we say "up against?" There are already many books of poems, essays, and novels written by Arab women in Arabic. In fact, the level of literary discussion in Arabic on the subject of Women seems to me to be equal to, if not above, that in the West (ie, higher in terms of the ratio of feminist to male chauvinist views, though not higher in terms of actual number of books published, of course). Dr. Sururi's book, in English, helps bring the discussion of Arab feminists to an international level. Some of her turns of phrase, like "Al-Wedding-night," from her poem, "Folk-Song," could very easily become clichés of the international feminist movement, so perfectly does the Arabic definite article, al, before the English word catch the obnoxious formality of this tradition.

Some of Dr. Sururi's poems attempt in a very subtle way to put

As the ninth century essayist, Al Jahiz, said, "A book is a good companion because it talks to you about whatever you want... and never offends, unless you want to be offended." Dr. Sururi's book is everything Al Jahiz would look for in a book, and more, since its accompanying ink drawings are a source of even more contemplation. My favourite drawing in her book is labeled "Contraction." Anyone who has seen the famous carving of the veiled woman on the temple of Bel in Palmyra, Syria, will appreciate the historical message Dr. Sururi conveys in this seemingly simple drawing. The drawings labeled "Veiled Women," "By the Doorstep," and "Unemployment," are also exceptionally fine examples of modern Palestinian art. Sururi's drawings go beyond the mere glamorization of local folk art. She has come to terms with her own style and knows what she wants to say. At the same time, Sururi is skillful enough as an artist that she doesn't intrude herself, or her art, on the viewer.

Where  
to lunch and dine  
Today

The Diplomat First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialties.

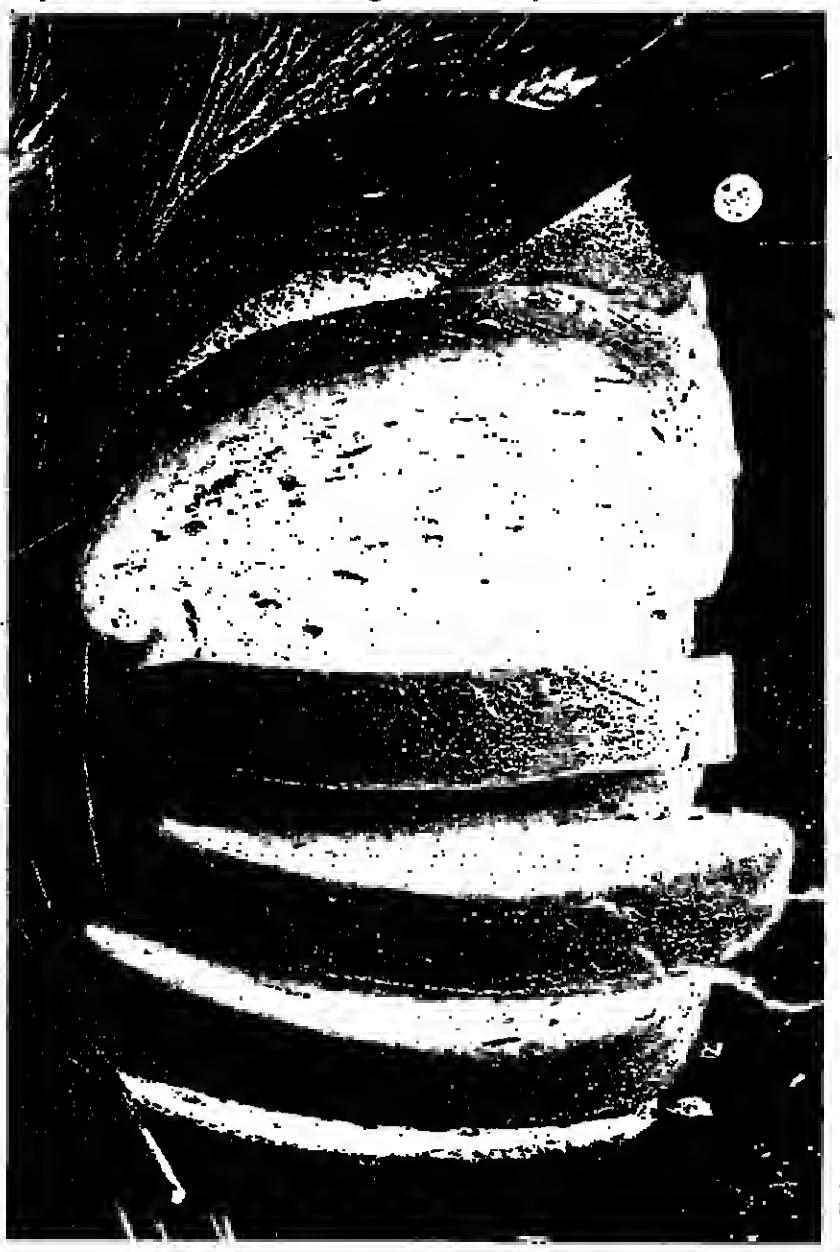
For advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sout wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 3 to 6 p.m.

### CHINESE Restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Abliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

### STEAKHOUSE

Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. kindly book your table.



### Television

Channel 3 & 6:  
6.00 Quran  
6.20 Cartoons  
6.40 Agricultural programme  
7.00 Lucy show  
8.00 News in Arabic  
Channel 3:  
7.30 Sports programme  
8.30 Arabic series

9.15 Reportage  
Channel 6:  
7.30 News in Hebrew  
7.45 Varieties  
8.30 Dr. at large  
9.00 Science report  
9.10 The first Churchills  
10.00 News in English  
10.15 Matt Helm (on both channels)

### Amman Airport

Departures:  
7.50 Aqaba  
9.45 Beirut (MEA)  
10.30 Damascus  
11.00 Cairo  
11.30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
12.00 Vienna, Copenhagen  
13.00 London  
13.15 Bucharest (Taroum)  
15.45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)  
19.30 Cairo (EA)  
20.00 Doha  
21.00 Kuwait

Arrivals:  
9.20 Muscat, Doha  
9.30 Aqaba  
9.45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi  
10.00 Jeddah  
12.00 Bucharest (Taroum)  
13.00 Damascus  
14.35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)  
17.30 Cairo  
18.30 Cairo (EA)  
18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva  
19.40 Beirut (MEA)  
20.50 London (BA)

### Radio

(On 856 KHZ):

7.00 Breakfast show  
7.30 New Bulletin  
7.45 News reports  
8.00 Sign off  
8.45 Once upon a time  
9.00 Listener's choice  
10.00 Sign off  
12.00 Pop session (part I)  
13.00 News Summary  
13.03 Pop session (part II)  
14.00 News Bulletin  
14.10 Radio Magazine  
14.30 Melody time  
15.00 Concert hour  
16.00 Old favourites  
16.30 Easy Listening  
17.00 Pop session (part III)  
18.00 News Summary  
18.05 Listener's Choice  
18.30 Science report  
18.45 Songs  
19.00 News Bulletin  
19.10 News reports  
19.30 Sign off

### Market Prices

Apples (double red): 320-380  
Bananas: 150-190  
Bell pepper: 120-160  
Cauliflower: 90-120  
Carrots (yellow): 50-70  
Cucumbers (small): 140-180  
Cherry: 240-400  
Cucumbers (large): 80-120  
Eggplant (small): 100-150  
Eggplant (large): 100-140  
Grape leaves: 200-240  
Grape fruit: 60-80  
Green beans: 200-260  
Garlic (green): 70-100  
Hot pepper: 160-200  
Lemon: 100-130  
Lettuce (small): 30-50  
Lettuce (large): 60-80  
Horse beans: 40-55  
Marrow (small): 80-120  
Marrow (large): 40-60  
Orange: 120-160  
Onions (green): 120-160  
Onions (dry): 70-100  
Onions (local): 70-100  
Onion (imported): 90-120  
Potatoes (imported): 80-110

Potatoes (local): 80-100  
Peas: 120-160  
Spinach: 70-100  
Tangerines: 120-160  
Tomatoes: 120-160

### Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:  
Dr. Farhan Qadeesh: 56660  
Dr. Muwafak Katbeh: 41227

Pharmacies:  
Omar: 42737  
Grand: 64511  
Ghassan: 74487

Taxis:  
Rainbow: 37249  
Neel: 44433  
Express: (22166)

## Tonight's TV Features

### THE FIRST CHURCHILLS

#### PLOT COUNTERPLOT

Catholics and Protestants are opposed over the King's brother. Churchill befriends the King's illegitimate son.

\*\*\*

### LUCY SHOW

#### LUCY AND THE PLUMBER

Lucy convinces a plumber who resembles a famous violinist to appear in a television show.

\*\*\*

### MATT HELM

#### GAME OF THE CENTURY

Three millionaires organise a poker game with a professor of mathematics as their champion. He is threatened by other side to lose game.



## Gur: Nuclear weapons substitute for conventional arms in M. E.

TEL AVIV, May 4 (R) — Lieutenant-General Mordechai Gur, Israel's Chief of Staff, was quoted here today as saying Israel did not require a nuclear deterrent as conventional weapons provided what he called a sufficient balance of terror in the Middle East.

In an interview with the Trades Union Federation daily, Davar, he said one lesson all countries had learned was that nuclear weapons were no substitute for conventional weapons in local wars.

"Israel would make a serious mistake if it thought that at any stage — it could give up conventional weapons. For the foreseeable future, we can hulk up sufficient conventional strength," General Gur said.

He added: "I do not think it will be up to us to introduce nuclear arms into this region."

"If the Arabs decide to introduce nuclear arms, then nuclear arms will come in. But will atomic weapons bring about a balance of terror here as they do between the great powers? I am not certain, because between the great powers there are very extensive battle-grounds in which conventional wars can be fought."

"The Middle East is not necessarily such a field of battle... anywhere a nuclear bomb falls here, the air will be contaminated all over," General Gur said.

General Gur said "I therefore think that for the foreseeable future we should base ourselves on conventional force, and we can do that."

"If nuclear weapons are introduced, we shall have to find an answer. But to put one's trust in them as a deterrent force — that could most seriously endanger our security."

Israeli officials have always declined to comment on reports that

## Israel-Pretoria ties worry U.S. blacks

TEL AVIV, May 4 (Agencies). — The Israeli daily newspaper Haaretz reported today that black leaders in the United States are preparing for a meeting to discuss measures to be taken against Israel in retaliation for Israel's close relations with South Africa.

Haaretz, quoting the Washington Post, reported that some African states have informed the United States that they are closely studying Israel's relations with South Africa, and that these African states are not ready to renew their diplomatic relations with Israel.

## Oil prices should remain frozen

[Continued from page 1] companies under which they will be entitled to a share of any oil found.

Sheikh Yamani said his country would be happy to supply oil to Syria if it thought to buy here to compensate for Iraqi oil no longer being pumped to the refinery at Homs.

Oil industry sources say Syria may suffer a £125 million deficit on its £2,000 million budget as

Israel could manufacture nuclear devices.

Observers here said that General Gur appeared to be restating the formula used in such contexts in the past: that Israel would not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East. The definition of the term "introduction" has never been spelt out.

General Gur said he thought populated centres in the Middle East would not be seriously damaged in a future war "because of the balance of terror represented by conventional armaments — planes and missiles."

"Cairo, Alexandria, Damascus and Amman are centres not worth endangering, just as it is not worth our while endangering Jerusalem, Haifa and other Israeli cities," he said.

## Israeli paper claims W. Bank demos staged for TV cameras

TEL AVIV, May 4 (AFP). — Some of the recent anti-Israel demonstrations on the Israeli-Occupied West Bank were arranged and paid for by foreign television companies, according to the Israeli newspaper Maariv.

It said the director of a foreign television network reported he turned down an offer from an Arab to put up a barricade and set fire to motor tyres in the street for \$300.

But the newspaper named neither the television executive nor his company.

It went on to claim that other demonstrations on the West Bank had been arranged for the benefit of foreign TV after money had changed hands and the Israeli authorities were investigating the matter.

## Ford to veto bill

[Continued from page 1] such a veto to the House of Representatives International Relations Committee.

The bill, for the current financial year which began last July, would give Congress the right to block the sale of major defence equipment above seven million dollars and any military sale of more than \$25 million.

It would also allow Congress to block aid programmes to countries discriminating against Jews and others.

a result of Iraq's decision to stop pumping last month.

They added that Syria might seek to import Saudi oil through the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (Tapline) to the Lebanese terminal at Zahran, shipping it from there by tanker to the Syrian port of Banias.

Sheikh Yamani said it was up to Syria to approach Tapline's owners, the four U.S. companies with stakes in Aramco.

## Crosland starts talks in Peking

PEKING, May 4 (AFP). — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland today reassured China about Britain's wish to keep its security intact in the face of "dangers which threaten" Britain from outside.

"You need have no anxiety on that score," Mr. Crosland told his Chinese counterpart Chiao Kuan-hua who was the host at a banquet given for him this evening. Mr. Chiao had made a speech denouncing the Soviet Union's "truculence" and "brutality" in its desire for "expansion and offensive" against Europe.

Mr. Crosland, who arrived here yesterday on a six-day official visit to China, today had a first round of official talks with Mr. Chiao. The British Minister said in his speech that "Britain's security depends on NATO."

In his Peking talks, Mr. Crosland intends to raise several international political questions, relating mainly to Asia and Europe, and certain bilateral points with the emphasis on trade.

Tomorrow afternoon Mr. Crosland will meet Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang for discussions centring upon Britain's desire for stepped-up commercial exchanges between the two countries.

The British Minister would like to underline the possibility of developing Britain's exports to China in the fields of mining equipment, oil and natural gas prospecting, and steel.

Last year, Britain exported goods worth \$82,300,000 to China and imported \$59,400,000 worth of Chinese goods.

## Turkish Cypriot proposals for federation are rejected

NICOSIA, May 4, (Agencies). — Greek Cypriot leaders have rejected a Turkish-Cypriot proposal that the two feuding communities in Cyprus set up separate states within a federal republic, the Cyprus News Agency said today.

The Turkish-Cypriot side's ideas on the island's future were handed to U.N. special advisor Perez de Cuellar last month and disclosed today by the agency.

Mr. Tassos Papadopoulos, the new Greek-Cypriot representative in the intercommunal talks, responded that the Turkish-Cypriot document contained "unacceptable propositions, assertions and demands," CNA reported.

A spokesman for the Cypriot government of Archbishop Makarios said the Greek-Cypriot negotiators would have no fresh proposals for the next meeting of the two communities' negotiators.

According to CNA the Turkish-Cypriot side had proposed a republic with two states, "one in the north for the Turkish national community and one in the South for the Greek national community."

In a related development the first meeting of the new Greek



TRAIN CRASH. — Photo shows firemen at the Dutch train crash site Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

## U.S. oil company to help Israel exploit Sinai oil

TEL AVIV, May 4 (R) Israel is about to sign an agreement with an American oil company for prospecting and exploitation in the southern region of the occupied Sinai, Israeli newspapers said today.

The papers said that the deal has stirred controversy over the secrecy of the negotiations and the decision to give the oil concession to a foreign company.

The U.S. company was not named but newspapers said it was connected with a leading American Jewish personality influential in both the political and economic spheres.

Officials declined to comment on the press reports.

The government has clamped tight secrecy on the matter and Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz, who appeared before the

Knesset Finance committee yesterday said he could give its members few details. Committee members were reported to have reacted angrily to the secrecy.

A specially-appointed ministerial committee is due to meet in Jerusalem today to ratify the agreement, which is expected to be signed shortly, the papers said.

The newspapers said that Dr. Michael Kisch, head of the government-owned Sinai Oil Prospecting Company, had been sent on three months vacation because of his opposition to what he termed the "unprecedented concession" given to a foreign company.

He was reported to have said that Israel itself had sufficient manpower and resources to undertake the prospecting in an area declared by geologists to be rich in oil.

But the government was reported to feel that outside technical aid and financing is required.

Newspapers say the government is also interested in partnership with an American firm so that Israel's investment and oil supplies from Sinai wells can be safeguarded even if the concession area in the southern Sinai is handed back to the Egyptians in a future agreement with Egypt.

The Abu Rudeis oilfields on the Red Sea coast of Sinai were handed back to Egypt at the end of last year, after having been exploited by Israel since their capture in 1967.

Investments required at Abu Rudeis were comparatively small, as the wells had been producing when captured.

## Indiana primary crucial

[Continued from page 1] day exchanged accusations of unfair campaign practices.

The charges, reflected the new intensity of the battle for the Republican presidential nomination.

White House spokesman Ron Nessen said today the Reagan campaign was benefiting from unofficial groups placing newspaper advertisements outside the spirit of the law.

Mr. Reagan's aides were reported to be examining Ford campaign reports that showed the president had enjoyed extended credit from airlines.

## 23 people killed in Holla train crash

SCHIEDAM, Holland May 4 (R) — The luxury Rhine Express from the Hook of Holland crashed head-on into a local train here today, killing 23 people including school children, a railway spokesman said.

Many more were injured. The spokesman said three of the dead were still in the wreckage of the local train and firemen were trying to reach the bodies.

Dutch railway officials said the express was without a driver at the time of the crash during the morning rush hour.

He slammed on the brakes on realising that disaster was inevitable on the single track and leapt to safety from the slowly moving express seconds before the impact, the officials said.

A second local passenger train, on the same line between Rotterdam and the ferry port at the Hook, hit the first commuter train in the rear, but was not badly damaged. It also had many school children aboard, but they were unhurt.

The railway spokesman said the 10-carriage express, on its way from picking up North Sea ferry boat passengers to Innsbruck in Austria, was scarcely damaged and none of its passengers was injured.

Its diesel locomotive ploughed into the slowly oncoming commuter train, packed with hundreds of school children and rush hour travellers, the spokesman said.

## Dayan arrives in Italy

ROME, May 4 (R) — Former Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan arrived here today for a private visit, airport sources said.

They said Mr. Dayan, who arrived on a scheduled flight from Israel, was met on the tarmac at Fiumicino Airport and driven away by the Israeli Ambassador to Rome.

He was believed to be here for a series of meetings in Rome and Milan, but details of his programme and the length of his stay were not known, the sources added.

There was no-one at the Israeli embassy to comment on the visit.

He said the express, scheduled due to a delay ferry port, rammed into the commuter train apparently because of a mistake in points work.

Fifty firemen from Rotterdam and other cities quickly cutting their way through tangled wreckage with axes and torches to free trapped passengers and bring out the dead.

"The scene inside the train was horrific. With the aid and moaning it looked as if the whole carriage full of injured people," one man said.

The four-carriage commuter train was ripped open by side by electric power pylons to the track.

"They acted just like heroes," another fireman said.

Passengers on the third escaped with scratches and bruises, according to police.

## Political, economic factors cause lira to plunge again

ROME, May 4 (R). — Confronted by Italy's political future and inflation figures the lira sinking to a record of 912 to the dollar today.

The currency has now lost a third of its value in just a few months.

Dealers said fear of the Communist Party being brought to power by general elections June 20 and 21 was the reason for the plunge, but news on the trade and fronts also played a part.

Consumer prices are expected to be soaring by 18-20 per cent, but further losses the lira would tend to make it worse.

On the political front, the Christian Democrat Party meeting later today to discuss election strategy.

Although the Communists not thought strong enough to gain an outright majority, recent opinion polls indicated they gain enough votes to form a government with the Socialist Party.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed slightly easier on balance Tuesday with many issues recovering early losses, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. Index was down 0.2 at 419.0.

Government stocks remained easier, losing around 1/4 point among shorts and 1/2 point in longs as sterling weakened, dealers added.

Although leading industrials recovered most of early losses, occasional penny falls were noted.

Oils were higher after easier, with BP up 5p and Shell a penny higher. Banks were 2p easier on balance where changed.

Mining shares were quietly steady to mixed. Australians continued mixed to firm.

In stores, British Home Stores eased slightly on profit-taking after Monday's rise while Mothercare showed a 2p gain.

Shares to lose one or two pence included Bowater, Reed, GEC, Thorn, GKN, Dunlop and Metal Box. ICI, Courtauld, Unilever and Beecham were all unchanged or slightly higher by the close.

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices were mixed but finished with a modest gain Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average rose a little more than three points. Trading was moderate. American investors are still holding back as there is a general uncertainty about corporate outlook.

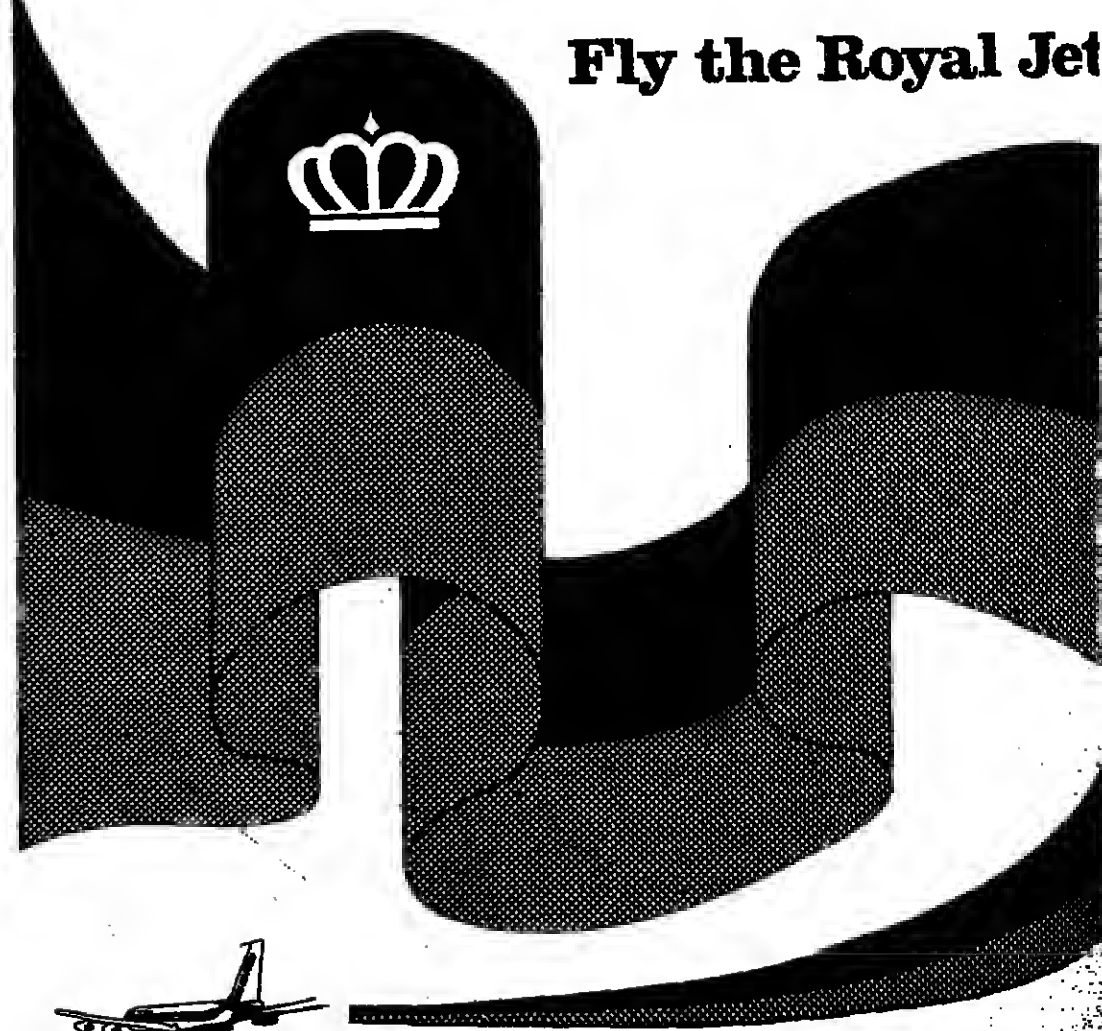
Gainers outpaced losers at the final bell by a good 837 to 570 margin with 464 issues unchanged. Stronger groups included airline and aircraft issues, where Boeing climbed two dollars to 30-3/4. Exxon gained 1-3/8 to 95 in the oil group. Most other groups closed with modest gains. Copper, tire and paper issues, however, were mixed, along with tobacco, food, and department store shares.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 893.70, a loss of 3.38 points; transport at 212.02, a gain of 1.57; utilities at 87.58, a loss of 0.04. 17,240,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,430,000 during the last hour.



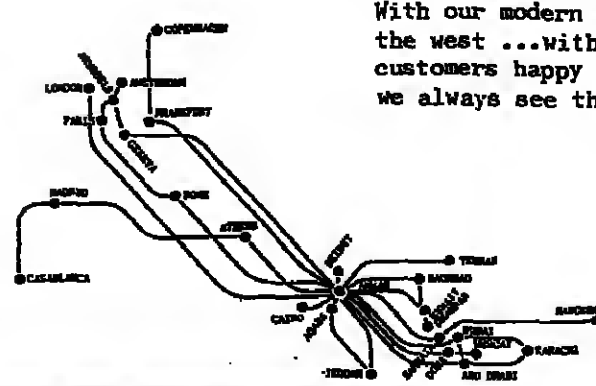
FINDING THE RIGHT FORMULA — A scientist at the Tropical Products Institute (TPI) in London, hydrolyses a feugreek extract to produce crude diosgenin. Diosgenin together with yamogenin are chemicals that can be transformed into modern steroid drugs. Steroid drugs are used in the treatment of skin complaints and rheumatoid conditions as well as in the production of contraceptive pills.

## Fly the Royal Jet



## Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west... with our good service we make our customers happy... they never say goodbye, we always see them again.



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